

The Topeka State Journal.

LAST EDITION.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

IN THE EAST.

The National Headquarters of the Republican Party

Will Probably Go to New York or Washington.

THE PARTY LEADERS

Meet With the Executive Committee Today.

Nearly All the Leading Lights Are Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the national Republican executive committee is in progress today at the Arlington hotel, and the rooms and corridors of this well known resort are crowded with Republicans of high and low degree.

In reference to the meeting, Chairman Thomas H. Carter of the national committee says that it has been called because the members are naturally anxious of knowing how the great body of the party stands on the principal issues, and whether or not there have been radical changes of sentiment in the congressional districts.

It is the special province of the national committee to devote its attention to the matter of party work and organization throughout the country. The leading question to be considered today is the legality of the Republican senate will not be given out today. It is not yet completed. The Democrats are again in possession of the senate chamber. Shortly before ten o'clock Senators Wilson and Hinchliffe called at the door of the chamber and tapped on the glass.

Within were a half dozen assistant Republican sergeants-at-arms who had been left in control. According to their instructions, they opened the door and in walked the senators. Sergeant-at-arms Nathan of the Democratic senate soon after appeared. He asked the assistants what right they had there. They peremptorily ordered them out. They refused to go until he pushed them out. Then they retired without further resistance.

President Adrian called the senate to order at 10:30 o'clock.

On motion of Senator Daly, the senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. There will be no business done at that time, but the senate adjourning from day to day in order to avoid any illegality which might arise from the custom of adjourning two days.

JERSEY DISGRACED.

The Rowdy East Not a Bit Superior to Kansas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Republicans secured possession of the senate chamber yesterday afternoon.

The Republicans then asked Governor W. J. D. to keys to the chamber. The governor refused to have anything to do with the matter. A committee then visited Superintendent Ford. He referred them to Michael Nathan, the Democratic sergeant-at-arms. Nathan could not be found and the Republicans sent for a locksmith. The locksmith was unable to effect an entrance and a hundred keys were tried in the chamber door, but without avail.

Captain Jack Gilligan of Jersey City smashed in a window leading to the ladies' gallery. He "brought the bolts of the main doors and a few dozen Republicans fled into the room. At 3:30 Senator Rogers, president of the Republican senate, was in the chair and the other Republicans were in their seats.

A committee on rules was appointed, and Clerk Potts of the house, delivered to the senate a race track report. A recess was then taken.

Democrats in Again.

Gov. Wentz is not in town this morning and is not expected here until Monday. The opinion of the attorney general on the legality of the Republican senate will not be given out today. It is not yet completed. The Democrats are again in possession of the senate chamber. Shortly before ten o'clock Senators Wilson and Hinchliffe called at the door of the chamber and tapped on the glass.

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A. W. SMITH'S BOOM.

It Is Being Worked by a Crowd of Politicians Today.

Farmer A. W. Smith's boom for governor is being boosted by about forty well known Republicans, who held a meeting in his interest at the Copeland last night and this morning.

Among those present were ex-Secretary of State Bill Higgins of Kansas City, Jim Simpson of McPherson, chairman of the state central committee who has already been considered a Merrill man, but who is known to want to be a member of the penitentiary and will be for the man who has funds will be able to give him what he wants.

Frank L. O'Neil Garnett, secretary of the state bar committee who has already announced himself as a candidate for secretary of state, is here, as are D. W. Eastman of Emporia, who has been considered a candidate for treasurer on the Merrill slate; Col. Alexander Warner of Baxter Springs; W. J. Bailey of Bayerville; Mr. F. Gillies of Salina; A. H. Carpenter of Wichita; J. L. Briscoe of Salina; John Downing of Hays City; and many other lesser lights.

Editor George W. Martin, of the Kansas City Gazette, who is running a boom of his own for governor, is here looking after his own interests and keeping an eye on the other fellow.

The Smith workers are all in favor of holding a late convention.

MARTIN MOHLER'S JOB.

The Chances Are That It Will Be Done.

The election of officers of the State Board of Agriculture will be held tomorrow morning, and the office most sought after is that of secretary of the board, at present held by Martin Mohler, of Topeka, which has a salary of \$2,000 a year attached. The chief clerk and clerk get \$1,000 and \$1,000, respectively, and the rest of the salaries are all glory and no pay.

Mr. Mohler would like to succeed himself and the chances are exceedingly favorable for his doing so. There is nobody exactly fighting him, but plenty of good men who would take it without a great deal of urging if the lighting should strike in their direction.

Prof. Gideon of the State Agricultural college at Manhattan is one of these, and R. W. Kingsley of Independence, and R. W. Stokes of Garnett complete the outside.

One who has made a canvass of the delegates, not a careful or exact one, but a canvas which he thinks is pretty near accurate, says there are only twenty-seven or twenty-eight Penitentiaries among the seventy odd delegates, and this notwithstanding the fact that the delegates are chosen by the county agricultural societies, where the Populists are numerous and the Populists are all in favor of the Populists, and New York has been practically chosen as the place.

WAITE'S LEGISLATURE.

Petitions for an Adjournment Are Being Received.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—The senate took a recess this morning immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal.

In the house the adjournment was taken up by the clerk in reading petitions from various parts of the state, for and against immediate adjournment. Two or three of the former bore 7,000 signatures each, while the latter petitions were generally signed by the Farmer's Alliance and in several instances reached 2,500 names.

SCOTT BARRISON Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The senate committee on commerce it is understood agreed today to report unfavorably the nomination of Scott Harrison, a brother of Ex-President Harrison, to be surveyor of customs of the port at Kansas City.

The Senate to meet this afternoon for a small bill to increase the coast guard.

Postmaster Jack Arnold denies the report that Alex Denison has been removed from the latter carrier force.

DINGLEY OF MAINE

Continues the Attack on the Wilson Bill.

He Calls it the Great Deficiency Measure.

IT DESTROYS REVENUE

Instead of Creating It—Laces and Finery

Which the Rich Use, Come in Free.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—When the house met this morning, Mr. Compton of Maryland, of the committee of appropriations asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill appropriating \$43,000 for the improvement of suburban streets in the District of Columbia. He explained that the appropriation would give employment to many needy people.

Mr. Kilgore of Texas, objected.

The house resolution to investigate the personnel of the navy, with amendments, was on motion of Myer, of Louisiana, temporarily laid on the table.

The committee on naval pensions was given leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

After he had concluded, Mr. Dingley of Maine, took the floor.

No Dingley's speech.

Mr. Dingley of Maine said that the pending tariff bill purports to be a bill to provide revenue. It is in fact a bill to abolish revenue.

The Democratic majority who have reported it have been accustomed to charge that Republican tariffs ignore revenue in order to protect home industries. They present a so-called revenue bill as a substitute, which ignores the revenue in order to destroy protection.

The revenue would yield seven-sixty millions less than the tariff of 1890.

This large surrender of revenue is to make room for a time when this deficit of thirty million dollars in the first half of the present fiscal year will be increased to more than sixty by July next caused by the distress induced by the apprehension of the revolutionary tariff changes proposed; and yet the secretary of the treasury informs congress that if the present revenue laws are unchanged, there will be sufficient revenue for the next fiscal year, just as there was in the fiscal years of 1892 and 1893. In short, the proposed tariff is not a bill for revenue only, but for a deficiency only.

The excuse given for such a surrender of needed revenue is the alleged necessity for reducing the taxation of the masses. What then are the articles on which it is proposed to surrender revenue which it wants?

Mr. Dingley surrendered.

I find a surrender of about fourteen millions in duties on imported liquors, Havana and other foreign cigars, and leaf tobacco, silk, and lace, and embroideries, kid gloves, ostrich feathers, etc., articles of luxury, or voluntary use, consumed mainly by the well-to-do. The poor people must be greatly relieved at such reductions.

Of the twenty-two millions of revenue surrendered in reduced duties on imported manufacturers of wool, more than half is on fine goods, consumed by men of means, who want something "English," you know, and who are willing to pay for it. The same is true of half of the three millions of revenue surrendered on imported fine cottons, and many other goods.

"Of the twenty-two millions of duties are surrendered on imported luxuries of articles of voluntary use; then about six millions of revenue is surrendered by a reduction of the duty on tin plate, one cent per pound, which is now in large part practically paid by the Welsh manufacturer.

This is shown by the fact that when the duty on tin plate was raised one and two-tenths cent per pound by the tariff of 1890, and the tin plate industry established here by the article, now Welsh manufacturers so far reduced their price to hold our markets, that the plate did not advance more than a quarter of a cent a pound above the average value from 1891 to 1891. In this case it was clearly the foreigner that practically made nearly all the tax."

"This is also true of hundreds of other articles, where the foreigner reduces his price to meet protective duties and hold our market.

"Lumber and many agricultural products are placed on the free list, and Canada will pocket the duties which we surrender. Indeed by a reciprocal treaty, we could have obtained important compensation from Canada, which we now propose to give away.

"The president and the majority of the committee tell us that a part and ultimately all of the revenue surrendered will come back in new revenue from increased imports brought in by lower rates of duty. Inasmuch as the reduced duties are mainly on imported articles, we can produce, or make for ourselves, it will require an increase of importations to the extent of \$30 million to make up lost revenue. This is a pleasant future to which our Democratic friends invite the country. No wonder mills are closing, wages go down, and business paralyzed as such a prospect, this work of destruction on the part of the protectionists will bring us nothing but misery. When I began in the morning, we weighed 175 pounds, and when I was through with him, his weight was only 168½ pounds. Mitchell will gain most of this back before the next twenty-four hours. He will fight at only a pound or so less than 180."

"I gave Mitchell yesterday," said Jim Hall, "the hardest day's training that he has had since he came on the island. He ran, wrestled, pummeled the bag most vigorously and it knocked big pounds off him. When I began in the morning he weighed 175 pounds, and when I was through with him, his weight was only 168½ pounds. Mitchell will gain most of this back before the next twenty-four hours. He will fight at only a pound or so less than 180."

"There is no truth in it," he replied.

"We all know very well that the money is not to be deposited in the bank until ten days before the fight, January 23, when the certified checks should be in the hands of the stockholder, Richard E. Fox."

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